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ORGANIZATION OF CANADA
Suite 4, Community Centre
10 Huron St. Tel. 5781

The Weather
Forecast: Fair to partly cloudy with a possibility of light rain early in the morning in Northern and Central Israel. Weather synopsis: A trough of low pressure in the upper air caused the penetration of cold, unstable air into our region during the past few days.

	14-25	16-24
Jerusalem	14-25	16-24
Tel Aviv	15-26	17-25
Haifa	17-28	19-27
Tiberias	17-28	19-27
T.A. Kirya	20-31	22-30
T.A. Port	20-31	22-30
Lydda Airp.	17-28	19-27
Beerseba	18-29	20-28
Eilat	20-31	22-30

A Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's temperature range. C) Today's temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS
Violinist Isaac Stern and pianist Eugene Istomin, for a concert in Tel Aviv and another in Haifa, arrived yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oppenheimer, Mr. Maurice Oppenheimer, and Mrs. Lital-Pearlman, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Fogelman, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Evin, Mrs. Lital-Pearlman, Mr. Meuchan, Mr. and Mrs. Artur, Mrs. Yardeny, all guests of the American-Israel Cultural Foundation.
Mr. and Mrs. Claude Leigh, of London, for a three-week visit, during which they will visit the cornerstones of the Jewish community in Israel, arrived yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Director of the Government Hospital in Eilat, from Cyprus.

DEPARTURES
Mr. Haim Yahi, Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, to Cyprus on ten days leave (by E. A.).
Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, Jewish Agency Executive member, for Latin America (by Air France).

Urban Dairy Farms Almost All Gone

The liquidation of the 245-odd urban dairy farms which were not included in the Agriculture Ministry's new plans formulated last year is nearly complete. The Ministry has completed its arrangements with about 200 of the farmers, and negotiations with another 30 are now in progress.
The 200 farmers had kept 2,100 head of cattle, of which 1,700 have been sold for beef or breeding. The balance are to be disposed of shortly.
The Ministry has paid the farmers IL200-IL400 in compensation per head, has helped the farmers get loans to start life anew and has compensated the milk processing centres affected. Altogether the farmers have received IL75,000 in loans and compensation and the milk processing centres IL20,000.

Goldmann to Discuss Algerian Jews' Plight

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, flew to France on Friday to discuss the situation of Algerian Jews with representatives of the French Government.
After visiting a number of towns in Europe, Dr. Goldmann will go to Germany to discuss the question of personal restitution. He does not expect any serious changes following the elections there although, he added, it did to some extent depend on who will be Minister of Internal Affairs in the West German Government.
He expects to return to Israel in January. (Ifrim)

Local Plane Forced Down at Lydda

LYDDA AIRPORT. — A twin-engine Cessna aircraft of the Avitour company made a forced landing at Lydda Airport Friday when the pilot found that his landing gear was not operating. He had just taken off from Sde Dov for the North with a load of copies of "Yediot Aharanot".
The plane was slightly damaged.

Our Beloved Mother and Grandmother Chaya Siegelman

passed away suddenly. The funeral took place on Friday, September 22.

Ma'ayan Baruch Afikim Hulata
Moshe, David and Asriel Siegelman and their families

VALLI WEIL
(formerly of Karlsruhe)
passed away on September 22.
The funeral will leave from 106 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, today, Sunday, September 24, at 10 a.m.
The families:
Josef and Amos Weil
Weil
Lohi
Dr. S. K. N. K.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1961

Quiet in Arab Communities

Peaceful Memorial Service

Jerusalem Post Staff
HAIFA. — A memorial service for the three young Haifa Arabs who were killed while trying to cross the Gaza border last week passed off quietly at the St. Elias Catholic Church yesterday. About 500 persons attended.

Police were deployed near the church and throughout the Wadi Nisnas Quarter shortly before the service was due to start at 7.30 a.m. Most of the policemen carried batons and shields, and wearing helmets, while about half a dozen of them drawn up near the church carried submachineguns and rifles.

Police loudspeakers vans also toured the district calling on the residents to keep calm and not to be carried away by organized incidents. The police also warned that any further attempt at rioting would immediately be put down by force.
At the same time, police road-blocks were set up on the outskirts of Nazareth, Shfar-Am and Acre to prevent the movement of crowds, the Commander of the Northern District, Commander Avraham Selinger, said. The police had information that plans had been made for demonstrations in Haifa. Several trucks carrying young men were stopped and ordered to return, he said.

Normal traffic was unhindered. Commander Selinger and the Haifa Police Chief, Chief Supt. Y. Shelly, personally supervised the operation.

Constables Withdrawn
At noon, a delegation of Arab notables called on Superintendent Shelly to ask that the constables stationed in the wadi be withdrawn. Mr. Shelly acceded to the request.

On Friday, the Arab Communist daily, "Al Itihad," had openly called on Arab youths to flock to Haifa to attend the service, and place wreaths on the graves and pay "consolation visits" to the bereaved families.

On Friday night, a group of some 15 young Arabs formed a committee in Haifa to restrain the population and to "carry on the fight against the Government policy of discrimination by legal means." The committee's leaflets, were distributed yesterday morning. They state that the Arab population wanted to live peacefully with its Jewish neighbours. But it objected to the Government's policy.

Representatives of the committee said they intended to tour Arab high schools to impress this point on the pupils. They said they were drawn up outside the church "to prevent hotheads starting anything rash."

50 Arrests Made
Commander Selinger said that, so far, about 50 persons had been arrested in the North, mainly in Nazareth. These included residents who had been active in fanning the flames of the demonstration, taken part in them. More arrests might be made, he said.

In Nazareth, a number of prominent Communists who have been active in the demonstrations have left their homes for fear of being arrested. Yesterday, school pupils went back to their lessons and the town was quiet.
The pupils detained during Thursday's demonstrations were released on Friday evening.

On Friday morning, the Communists in Acre called on the Arab population to stop work at 3 p.m. to attend a protest meeting at five and a demonstration at seven. At three, some 100 pupils of the Terra Santa Catholic High School, led by a woman active in the Communist Party, attempted to march on the Town Hall in the Jewish quarter. They were met by a group of about 20 Jewish residents who blocked their way.

In the ensuing fight, the boys started running away and the police intervened to rescue the demonstrators. Mayor Yosef Gadish immediately made a round of the town to calm the population. There were no further incidents.

Few shopkeepers closed their shops at three, and neither the meeting nor demonstration materialized.

Meeting with Khoushy
In Haifa, Mayor Abu Khoushy invited heads of the Christian and Moslem communities to the Town Hall on Friday afternoon to discuss the situation with them. He expressed his sympathy with the bereaved families of the three boys, one of whom he had known personally. He also expressed his grave concern that certain elements were exploiting the parents' grief to incite the Arab population to demonstrations.

He asked the notables to do all in their power to calm the population.
The Arab leaders promised to do what they could, but drew his attention to rumours that the boys had been shot from the border and their bodies mutilated. Complaints were voiced that the police had failed to issue an official statement of the circumstances of the incident immediately, which made it easy for interested parties to fan unrest.

Call to Shitrit
Mr. Khoushy immediately contacted the Minister of Police by phone, and Mr. Shitrit categorically denied the allegations. He expressed his willingness to receive a delegation of Haifa Arab notables this week and to give them details of the shooting.

Yesterday morning, several members of the delegation were in evidence near the Church urging the worshippers to keep calm.
Detachments of police remained stationed in the Wadi for some time, but no incidents occurred.

A number of Arab leaders expressed the view that police action yesterday prevented violence between Jewish and Arab extremists.
On Friday, all work ceased in Kafir Yasif, where a memorial meeting was held in the morning.

Triangle Quiet
Life went on undisturbed in the Little Triangle over the border. The funeral of the 24-year-old man from Umm el-Fahm, Muhammad Abud el Asud, who was killed near the Gaza Strip earlier last week, was held on Thursday. There were no incidents during or after the funeral.

A delegation, allegedly led by Communist elements, called on Mr. Faris Hamdan, Chairman of the Local Council of Bak'a, El Ghazbiya, yesterday, and handed him a memorandum deploring the situation.

Youths Shot From Afar

A post mortem examination at the Institute for Forensic Medicine at Abu Kabir has established that the youths who were killed while attempting to cross into the Gaza Strip last week were shot at a distance. The Jerusalem Post learns from official sources.

It is also learned that there were no signs of mutilation on the bodies when they were brought to the Institute, and the bruises appearing in photographs of the bodies published in Friday's issue of the Communist daily "Kol Ha'am" were caused by the post mortem examination.

The scarred faces of the three youths buried in Haifa were kept exposed during the funeral in a common grave, contrary to traditional practice at the demand of Communists who took control of the ceremony. The Post further learns.

Factions Request Knesset Action
Jerusalem Post Staff
The Government and various Knesset bodies this morning had before them various official requests for action on last week's shooting of five young Arabs trying to cross into the Gaza Strip and the unrest in the Arab community that followed. A fourth request is expected shortly.

Herut on Friday asked the Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee to convene an urgent session of the Committee to deal with the matter; Mr. Yusef Khania, Mapam, M.K., has tabled a Parliamentary Question to the Government, to be answered when Knesset reconvenes (October 4), and Mr. Tewfik Toubi, Communists, M.K., yesterday called the Knesset Presidium demanding that a request for the appointment of a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission be put on the agenda of the House.

The Abdukt Ha'avoda faction is expected to make a similar demand.
The Communists and Mapam yesterday issued Arabic broadsheets in Nazareth calling on the public not to heed "provocation" and to keep the peace. The Communists demanded the immediate release of all the detainees, while Mapam called for the establishment of a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission.

Mapam accepted the Communists' version that the deaths of the youths had been mutilated, and condemned "the dogs of the racist press" for "instilling fear and panic" and started to bite us on the basis of irresponsible... leaflets (whose contents) we reject. The broadsheet warned the Arab populace that "desperate... action by you is likely to harm our cause."

Soccer Season Gets Under Way
Jerusalem Post Staff
TEL AVIV. — The 1961/62 League season was under way throughout the country yesterday, with an estimated 50,000 fans turning out to watch National and "A" League games.

The big surprise of the opening day was the smashing 5-0 win of Tiberias P. over Hapoel Haifa, making its debut in the National League. The game against Tel Aviv Shimshon. At half-time, the sides were level at 0-0, but after the interval the home side gave their fans plenty to cheer about, goals coming from center forward Harari (2), outside left Nari (2), and outside right Harel. Thus of the goals were scored in the last seven minutes.

League champions Petah Tikva Hapoel still without a regular trainer, nevertheless brought off a 2-1 home win over Hapoel Haifa. The Haifa side led 1-0 at half-time, through a goal by Ginsburg, but in the second half Kaufman and Stelmach clinched the game for the home team. Their trainer of last season, Hungarian Ignaz Molner, last week signed a season's contract with Tel Aviv Hapoel, but his new club put on a mediocre show, and were held to a 1-1 draw by visiting Petah Tikva Hapoel.

Haifa Maccabi, to be coached this season by Alex Forbes, the famous Scottish and Arsenal international half-back, also opened the season on a disappointing note, playing a 1-1 draw with Hnei Yehuda. The Haifa side were obviously affected by the loss of their star international, Aharon Amar, seriously injured last week in Haifa Port.

Haifa Star Hurt, To Quit Soccer
HAIFA. — The Haifa Maccabi and Israel National Football teams have lost a star player. Aharon Amar, the 22-year-old right-winger, was injured in his right foot Thursday morning and will probably not be able to play again.

The young star's career came to an end when a 30-kg. sheet of iron fell on his right foot causing a serious fracture. He was rushed to the Rothschild Hospital, but the doctors told the team management that Amar would not be able to play again.

The accident occurred while Amar was at his job as a mechanic in the United Port Services garage in the port. Amar distinguished himself in his last match with the Israel team earlier this month, when he selected drew 3-3 with the Juventus XI from Italy.

'Greco at its Best' Song Troupe Here
The 11-member "Greco at its Best" song-and-dance troupe arrived by Olympic Airways on Thursday for a month of appearances. They will give their first performance at Hnei Giv'atayim tonight, and will appear in Tel Aviv for the first time on October 9.

REQUIRED
Licensing Examiners for Vehicles and Drivers
For the Licensing Office to be opened in Beerseba

Candidates should submit their applications to the Controller of Road Transport, P.O.B. 987, Jerusalem, by October 3, 1961, enclosing curriculum vitae and documents proving professional experience. The envelope should be superscribed "Application for the Position of Examiner".

THE JERUSALEM POST

Police Quell Hatikva Quarter Riot over House Demolition

Water Price Hike Under Review

By ADAM LYNCH, Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — A battle royal between police and residents of the Hatikva Quarter protesting the demolition of a building ended on Friday night with 20 policemen injured by missiles; 10 of the demonstrators suffering from blows from police batons and 19 persons aged 19 to 23 arrested.

The demonstration began when the Municipality set about demolishing the home of Mr. Joel Avrahami, 38, in Rehov Tamuz. It had been condemned for being built without a license.
A crowd of roughly 300 persons gathered rapidly around the site. They tied black flags to broom handles, painted placards with slogans such as "Down with Mapai" and "Down with the Municipality" and marched towards Rehov Etsel, the quarter's main street.

They blocked the road and began throwing bricks and stones at the bulldozer which had pulled down the house and at the bus which was stuck in their midst. They also smashed the windows of the Municipal Information Centre nearby, causing damage estimated at IL5,000.

Frends for Succot roofs are pruned off Rehov Dizengoff palm trees by Municipal employees, a traditional holiday eve service.

Balmy Succot Predicted

Jerusalem Post Staff
Israelis may expect to enjoy a warm, dry and pleasant Succot holiday, according to the weatherman's cheerful forecast last night. Some cloudiness and scattered light rains were predicted for this morning, but once they have passed the weather was expected to pass with them.

(A steady drizzle fell in Tel Aviv for a few hours last night. Acre also reported rain.)
The prices of quality etrogim, lulavim and the other appurtenances of the festival hit their annual record high with a small myrtle branch, for example, running upwards of IL4 in Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market.

Finals of Israel Bible Quiz on Wednesday

TEL AVIV. — The 1961 Israel Bible Quiz champion will be chosen from among 15 competitors on Wednesday at the Mann Auditorium. The person gaining the highest number of points will then be pitted against last year's Bible Champion, Yehoshua Yelvin, to decide which of the two will represent Israel at the International Bible Quiz at Eilat on October 3. Scholars from 17 countries will contest the title of World Bible Champion.

All the expenses of the competitors from abroad will be paid by the Prime Minister's Office. The countries sending representatives will be South Africa, New Zealand, Austria, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, Malta, Finland, France, Switzerland, the U.S. and the 22-year-old right-winger, was injured in his right foot Thursday morning and will probably not be able to play again.

No Discrimination
He seemed most concerned in finding out whether there was any basis in the complaint by Mr. Hakham and his lieutenant, Mr. Yosef Amis, that there was discrimination against the Oriental communities in Beerseba. After questioning those present, Mr. Ben-Gurion reached the conclusion that the complaint was baseless, and Mr. Hakham withdrew it.

Mr. Touviahu told the Jerusalem Post yesterday that he would not withdraw his resignation unless the whole Municipal Management resigned and was reconstituted without Mr. Hakham.

Mr. Touviahu also wants the present Mapai Secretariat in Beerseba, which is based on ethnic groups, to be dissolved and re-elected on a town-wide ticket rather than communal.

Meanwhile, Municipal business has reached a standstill as a result of the intransigence of the various departments are unable to function efficiently and many Beerseba citizens look forward to an appointed committee to restore order.

The Beerseba Secretariat will meet with the Eshkol Committee in Tel Aviv on Tuesday in an attempt to find a solution to the present crisis. Mr. Eshkol heads a standing committee which deals with Mapai municipal affairs.

Mapai Puts Case Before Public
Jerusalem Post Staff
Mapai leaders presented their coalition bargaining case to the people over the weekend in an attempt to force an end to the deadlock in negotiations.

In Hadera, Mr. Shimon Peres, the Deputy Minister of Defence, said that the "four parties" were clearly misinterpreting the mandate they received from their supporters, as the idea of a united anti-Mapai front was not inherent in the parties' programme on the eve of elections.

In Hesiya, Mr. Akiva Govrin, the Mapai whip, told a weekend audience that there was great discontent among workers with the stand adopted by Mapai and Abdukt Ha'avoda leaders if they persisted in repeating the mistake they made in the third Knesset — staying in the opposition.

Speaking at a meeting in Hnei Giv'atayim, the Minister of Labour, said that there was no room for optimism about the chances for a government being set up shortly. He blamed Mr. Mordechai Bentov, one of Mapai's Ministers, for the deterioration of relations between Mapai and Mapam.

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Tax Revenue Up 1/4 in First Half

POST Economic Reporter
Revenue from taxes went up during January-June (as compared with the first half of 1960) by IL122m., or a quarter, to reach a record figure of IL430m.

This rise is explained in the Bank of Israel's Six-Monthly Survey partly by the new property and indirect taxes imposed at the beginning of this year, expected to bring in an extra IL45m. annually — at last year's rate of business turnover. In fact, the increased pace of production and spending accounts for an expanded revenue from all taxes — income tax, national insurance and customs.

Banking activity increased during the calendar year 1960 by 24 per cent as compared with the previous year, total assets rising to IL1,664m. Nevertheless profits on banking operations — excluding earnings from the bank's own capital — did not rise, remaining at IL45m.

The increase in bank revenue was offset by higher expenditure, mainly in operating 78 new branches. Staff employed rose during the year by 1,008 persons or 13.8 per cent, as against an overall increase of 3.5 per cent in jobs throughout the economy.

Earnings on the bank's own capital rose from IL1.1m. in 1959 to IL1.3m. due mainly to the sale of shares and also of property. This total net profit was IL1.1m. before tax, as against IL45m. in 1959.

Bank Robber Gets 4 Years

TEL AVIV. — Marcel Hazan, 29, of Tel Aviv, one of the bandits who took part in the armed robbery of the Nahlat Yitzhak branch of the Bank Hapoal

Romantic Encounter with East

Singapore Roadstead Boasts Vessels of Every Variety

By ERNEST SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Possibly Singapore is not as beautiful as it appears after 19 days at sea. But the mere scent of land wafted seawards off Diamond Point on Sumatra's night earlier had prompted an unusually sentimental sea dog of a captain to summon us up to the bridge for a good look at the island.

The smell of good wet earth, rotting vegetation and a strong aroma of fruit or decaying fish was intoxicating. All in all, a nice round aroma. Even the black light tower flashing its morose warning northwards was exciting. Best of all the sea was as smooth as a millpond.

Portholes were jerked open and sea-doors unbarred.

Turn of the century writers who went "overboard" in recording their first encounters with the East were reinstated in my eyes. They too made the voyage by sea and were treated to the romantic overture of small palm-studded islands and blue-green razor-backed ridges gradually poking their heads over the horizon.

Black-sailed junks and sampans majestically put out to sea with the dignity of a flock of fat geese. And we were treated to a head-on assault by tens of tiny bum-boats. A couple of decades earlier they might have easily been mistaken for a fleet of the ferocious Malay pirates. But nowadays they have replaced their sails and oars with assorted sputtering and wheezing motors even though their boarding technique has not changed much.

The first of the boats rubbed sides with the Master George while the captain was still manoeuvring for his berthing place. A turbaned character thrust a book over the fore-deck railing and proceeded to shimmy up with the agility of a monkey. His compatriots down in the bobbing boat began tossing up rag-wrapped parcels and cartons (including one Cargal-Lieber chocolate container). There were similar assaults on other decks and a swarming mass of humanity threw legs over the railings and began to make themselves at home.

On the aft deck ropes were tossed across the boom, silk and tarpaulin shades thrown across, and within minutes we had a full-fledged market on board. The whole affair was pretty well organized, laid out according to types of wares, including everything from portable (Japanese) television sets to cheap souvenirs.

Photographic postcards were peddled in the corridors byurchins. Malay, Chinese and Japanese music alternated with Presley as the portable gramophones went off at full blast. The "owners" squatted in front of their stalls, each with an inviting ear-to-ear grin on his face. And the crew went shopping.

Monsoon storms, the Greek diet aboard the "Master George" and 30 days of enforced inactivity had left us limp.

Greek sailors are not a talkative lot and there was little left to tell each other, so I tempered as we had become.

There was old Gregory, a husky, 65-year-old mariner.

For Your Health

GRILLER "Metalum"

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who dyed his hair a different colour for each port and acquired a bright new auburn shade which he intended to sport in honour of Oahu, the next port of call. Kosta the sailmaker (treasure for the tarpsails nowadays) carried a wicked knife and claimed he could spit a fly with it at three yards. The home-sick Englishman, the love-sick deck boy and the sea-sick steward — a nice gang in all, who did their best for us. But we simply could not take any more and we made arrangements to fly out of Singapore. "Deserting the ship," the captain called it. But thanks to it we missed the typhoon Lorna, which as the crew in typical understatement later told us "was quite a blow" and gave all a very rough four days.

Everything Afloat

Singapore harbour was crowded with what appeared to be a specimen exhibition of steamship navigation. Everything from paddle-wheelers to diesel-engined ships seemed to be moored to the endless succession of piers, wharves and quays. Darting between them, the bum-boats and launches spluttered busily, congregating here and there like a bunch of noisily gossiping crones, or towing barges, all decorated with the same ghastly glaring eye painted on their bows to frighten the sailors from misfortune.

The ship agent and I, rather worried since neither of us had transit visas, went ashore. Before us lay the bustling streets and soaring buildings without anything resembling an official in sight. After some dogged enquiries, we unearthed one customs officer. He appeared annoyed at our bothering him and bawled us out into the street. What with our passports bulging with stamps and frontier crossing marks this was a truly novel experience.

Shipping Proves to Be One Of Best Dollar Earners

POST Economic Reporter

Israel's passenger and merchant marine constitutes one of the most profitable dollar-earning branches in the economy, according to a study by Dr. Emil Erdreich published in the Bank of Israel's six-monthly Survey No. 15, which was released on Friday.

Dr. Erdreich, a consultant in the Bank's Research Department, examined the accounts of the three biggest shipping companies: Zim, El Al and Atid. The receipts came in 1960 to \$47.4m. earned by all Israel's shipping concerns. An export premium of \$1.5m. was paid retroactively, giving the three a profit (after deducting interest and depreciation) of \$4.5m. on an invested capital of \$86.4m.

The net foreign currency earned and saved through the activities of the three companies cost \$12.72 per dollar. However, shipping tariffs during 1960 were 10-15 per cent below the normal figure for the period 1953-60. If an upward adjustment is made and, on the other hand, the low interest rates paid by the Government loans are scaled up for the purposes of this calculation to six per cent, then the added value of the companies' shipping operations in 1960 comes to \$7.2m. at a cost of \$11.92 to the dollar.

Dr. Erdreich goes on to

estimate that Israel will need a cargo fleet of 500,000 tons in 1965. To arrive at this figure, he assumes that the annual increase in tonnage for Israel's vessels will be 8.8 per cent during 1965-66 will continue up to 1965, and that 50 per cent of this will be carried by Israeli companies — 15 per cent of it in chartered vessels. To this he adds the tonnage required to be transported by Israeli vessels between foreign ports.

By the end of 1960, the carrying capacity of Israel's 40 cargo ships was 285,000 tons. During the first half of 1961, nine ships were added, totalling 128,400 tons, and another ten ships were on order amounting to 86,900 tons. Assuming that 15,000 tons of present shipping will go out of service, it emerges that by that date the cargo fleet's capacity will be 485,000 tons, or close to the target indicated.

As to passenger ships (now totalling, including the 22,000-ton liner under construction, 70,750 tons) and tankers (at present 190,000 tons), these will be sufficient to meet the needs for the coming four years. Total tonnage of sea-going vessels required by 1965 will thus be approximately 600,000 tons, he concludes.

Latest Cargo Ship Acquisition Arrives

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA. — The newly-acquired 1,835-ton cargo vessel Eilat arrived for the first time Thursday. The former Dutch freighter, built in 1954, was recently bought and renovated by the Mediterranean Sea-ways Company here. She will sail on the Mediterranean route.

The Company already owns the coastal vessel Carmel, and recently acquired the wreck of the M.E. Etrog. The latter will be repaired and is expected to enter service as the Liora within four months.

Stipends For Bergen-Belsen Children

Twenty secondary school and high school students, mostly born in Bergen-Belsen, have received stipends of IL-250 each from the Menasheh Trust Fund set up by the Rosh Hashana Committee. The stipends were announced Thursday by the Bergen-Belsen Survivors Organization in Tel Aviv.

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Payment of the dividend to holders of Share Warrants to Bearer will be made by banks against Coupon No. 2.

Thailand is a neat checker-board of rice fields and right-angled irrigation channels — a deep green country. Thailanders' lives appear to be dictated at a slow and leisurely tempo by these channels, serving as streets and highways at least in the flat coastal region. Housewives fish their lunch from directly from their front doors and a naked urchin rides a galloping water buffalo through an inundated paddy.

In Bangkok, barefoot tram conductors recklessly race their antiquated yellow contraptions through the narrow streets, competing with three-wheeled scooter taxis.

The fact that this country was never really subject to any foreign power is somewhat evident in the free and independent way of life. Thailanders are generous with their smiles and are talkative. Leisurely picking up Western odds and ends, they have blended them into their own life in quaint harmony.

The idyll ended at the airport where hostesses in lilac-coloured uniforms escorted us to the plane, manifesting even in that formal little act to give you the feeling that you are the man in the world, almost tempting you to stay and never mind the plane to Hongkong and Tokyo.

(This is the second of two articles first appeared on September 22.)

Succot Tennis Open Beginning

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — After the rich fare of the recent Maccabiah, it will be back to more "bread-and-butter" tennis for the 31st annual Succot Championships, beginning at the Maccabi Club courts tomorrow. Play will continue until October 2.

Admission will be given to the event, however, by the participation of Julie Mayers, the 23-year-old South African Davis Cup star, who took part in the Maccabiah tournament and will be the only entry from overseas. The Springfield will be seeded No. 1 in the singles, while the second seeded will be titleholder Elazar Davidman, 24, the top-ranking Israeli player.

By coincidence, Mayers and Davidman, who are quarter-finals of the Maccabiah, with the South African winning 3-4, 6-4, 6-3, after the Israeli had led 3-1 in the second set. Davidman thus has a great opportunity for an early revenge against Mayers, currently ranked No. 2 in his country. If they meet, as is expected, in the finals, Davidman has won the singles title of the Succot Championships no less than six times in the last eight years, having had his first success when he was a 16-year-old junior.

Staggered challenges to Mayers and Davidman are likely to come from Gabriel Dubitzky, David Asz, and Ya'acov Brokman, who is having an extremely good season.

Among the women, Mrs. Marie Brown, of Great Britain, will not be defending the singles crown won last Succot. Favourites for the title appear to be Tova Epstein, who was defeated by Mrs. Brown in the finals of the 1960 championships, Leora Zuravsky or Edna Porat.

In addition to the main tournament, the veterans' and junior championships are also being played off during the Succot holidays, with the singles crown going to men from all over the country between the ages of 12 and 17 taking part.

A FIRE that broke out in a knitting shop at 22 Rehov Lavender, Tel Aviv, early Thursday morning destroyed raw materials and machinery valued at IL 10,000. The cause of the fire is believed to be a short circuit. The shop was insured.

The Canadian Ambassador, Miss Margaret Meagher, on Thursday presented to the National and University Institute of Agriculture in Rehovot a library of books on agricultural subjects donated by the Canadian branch of "Care." The library is valued at \$1,000. Scanning the titles are (from left to right) Miss Meagher; Mr. Meeker, Director of "Care" in Israel; Prof. Y. Avidon, of the Institute, and Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan.

Casals: May Everyone Win

By YOHANAN BOEHM, Jerusalem Post Music Critic

"If it depended on me, I would like to give the first prize to all the participants but rules do not allow it. I am sure that after the first competition in Paris and the second in Mexico, this third competition here in Israel will be more brilliant than ever."

With these words, Pablo Casals opened the Third Casals International Cello Competition at the Wise Auditorium on the Hebrew University campus last night.

The 31 young cellists competing began their first elimination test shortly after the opening remarks. The first six young cellists mounted the stage one by one and performed the presented works — two Movements (Saraband and Gavottes I and II) from Bach's Sixth Suite in D and the Adagio and Allegro by Schumann.

The youngest is 17-year-old Michael Harrison, son of a Jerusalem policeman killed by enemy action in the War of Liberation. Additional contestants range in age up to short of 35, the limit stipulated by the rules.

The largest contingent — eight — came from France, followed closely by Germany, Britain with seven. The U.S. is represented by five, Israel by four, Mexico, Germany and Switzerland by two each, and Finland has a single competitor in the running. Six players will perform at every session — all open to the public. Additional sessions will be held today at 10.30 a.m., Monday, at 8.30 p.m., and Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Results will be known Tuesday night.

Dodgers Narrow Reds' Lead in National L.

NEW YORK (AP). — Jim Gentile of Baltimore equalled a major league record on Friday night by hitting his fifth grand slam of the season as the Orioles defeated Chicago 8-6, while the Los Angeles Dodgers were cutting Cincinnati's lead in the National League pennant race.

The Dodgers beat the St. Louis Cardinals 6-3 and moved within four games of the first-place Reds, who were blanked 6-0 by San Francisco's Billy O'Dell.

In other games, Pittsburgh defeated Philadelphia 6-3 in the National while Kansas City beat Cleveland 4-3 in the American League. Detroit beat Los Angeles 6-4 on Al Kaline's sixth-inning homer that snapped a 4-4 tie and gave Frank Lary his 22nd victory against nine defeats.

W. L. Pet. Rnd.

Cincinnati	50	38	908	8
Los Angeles	41	36	822	7
San Francisco	31	46	555	8
Milwaukee	27	49	527	12
St. Louis	26	53	424	13
Pittsburgh	20	73	402	18
Chicago	21	56	415	24
Philadelphia	35	102	396	44

S. African Bible Champ Arrives

The first of the 17 national Bible champions from abroad arrived early Friday morning.

He is the South African champion, Mr. Jacobus Johannes Burger Combreck. Mr. Combreck, 54, is an amateur archaeologist, and has toured the Middle East and visited Israel twice.

He is a Seventh Day Adventist minister, a vegetarian, a teetotaler and non-smoker. He is the author of two books on religion.

Mr. Combreck's family emigrated from Holland about 300 years ago. He has two daughters and a son, all of them well-known musicians in their country.

Kubelik Cancels I.P.O. Engagements

Jascha Horenstein and Paul Kiecki will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra subscription concerts originally scheduled for Rafael Kubelik, the I.P.O. announces.

Following his wife's death this summer, Mr. Kubelik cancelled all his engagements, though it was hoped that he would be able to come to Israel to open the Orchestra's 25th anniversary season. The conductor informed the I.P.O. recently, however, that he must remain with his teenage son in Switzerland.

Jascha Horenstein, who first conducted the Orchestra in the summer of 1938 and has since appeared several times on its podium, will direct Subscription Concert No. 1, starting in Tel Aviv on October 4, with Isaac Stern as soloist. Kiecki will be arriving in the third week of October to direct Subscription Concert No. 2.

Ein Gev Concerts To Mark I.P.O. Anniversary

TEL AVIV. — A series of three subscription concerts will take place at the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's 25th anniversary festival.

The first will take place Thursday with violinist Isaac Stern performing the Mendelssohn concerto and pianist Eugene Istomin playing Beethoven's fourth piano concerto, under the baton of Georg Solti.

The second concert will bring Prof. Josef Krips to Ein Gev to conduct Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. The third concert will take place in the spring.

Isaac Stern and Eugene Istomin are appearing with the I.P.O. under Georg Solti on Monday night at the Mann Auditorium on their return from Teheran.

Divorced Couple Fight Over Custody of Child

Supreme Court Justice Haim Cohn on Monday issued a temporary injunction ordering a man to turn over his six-year-old son to the boy's mother, whom he divorced five years ago, pending a Rabbinical Court decision on the father's request for permanent custody.

At the same time, Justice Cohn ordered the man, Mr. Binyamin Bernstein of Haifa, to show cause why he should not turn the child over to his former wife, Mrs. Haya Tadmor, also of Haifa.

When the couple divorced, they agreed that Mrs. Tadmor would keep the boy until he reached the age of six. Recently, Mr. Bernstein petitioned the Haifa Rabbinical Court for execution of the agreement. Pending completion of the action, Mrs. Tadmor agreed to let Mr. Bernstein have the boy for six weeks. When the six weeks were up last month, the father refused to deliver the boy.

400 Families Move To Development Areas

Four hundred families totalling 1,500 persons have left their urban homes to move to development areas, the Ministry of Labour announced yesterday.

A total of 1,200 families have registered under the Ministry scheme to encourage artisans and professional people to move to development areas, and their transfer is proceeding as fast as homes can be provided. Another 100 families are expected to make the move before November 1.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED

German Nuns Repair Nazis' Damage in Jerusalem

By ERWIN FRENKEL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

The old house, surrounded by a sturdy fence and trim garden, is not much different from other house facades in Jerusalem's quiet Talpiot quarter. The well-polished door plate says "Beit Avraham," and the mezzah bids one welcome.

This is the seven-room convalescent home opened this year for victims of Nazi persecution by a unique German Protestant community of lay sisters called the "Marienschwestern" — the Maria Sisters.

The quiet, spotless rooms each have a Biblical name. Biblical quotations adorn the walls of the pleasant, airy, Israel-style dining room and the kitchen is strictly dairy to forestall all problems of kashrut. And silently bustling about are three youthful, fresh-looking, Hebrew-speaking sisters dressed in their light blue habits.

The Maria Sisters were organized in Darmstadt, Germany, in the late 1880s in stubborn reaction to the closing down by the Hitler regime of various Bible-reading circles which had been organized by the Protestant churches for young people as a counter to the Hitler Jugend.

Met in Secret

A group of six girls led by an older woman surreptitiously carried on their meetings in an attic. Soon the group grew to fifty and then to 100, meeting once a week.

After the U.S. Army entered Darmstadt in the Spring of 1945 many of the girls decided to carry on as a unit, and began to build, with their own hands, a chapel and home for themselves.

Since that time their religious compound in Darmstadt, called "The Land of Canaan," has expanded to include a large sisters' house, chapel, guest house and printing plant.

The sisters, about 80 in number, engage in social work, run the printing press, and operate a guest house.

Their connection with Israel began with a continuously growing feeling of guilt for what happened to the Jews during the war. The head of the Order, Sister Basilea, visited Israel in 1955 and saw it "as the fulfillment of prophecy." Upon her return to Darmstadt, she communicated her enthusiasm as well as her feeling that the entire German nation was involved, both actively and passively, in the crime against the Jews.

Out of this increasing feeling of guilt grew a desire to do something to atone for the crime. The sisters began to help needy Jews in Germany. They took care of the Jewish cemetery in Darmstadt, and sent small sums of money to various charitable institutions in Israel. From that time they also adopted the custom of eating their breakfast standing up to commemorate the suffering of the Jews in the concentration camps, and recited special prayers about Israel and the Jews.

The feeling remained, however, that these activities were not adequate. In 1957, two sisters, both trained nurses, were sent to Israel simply to find a way of helping Jews. The sisters were admitted to an Ulpian.

Israel Leads Defence of Stateless

Israel was the first nation to sign the 21-article "Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness" which was adopted recently at U.N. headquarters in New York.

Two other nations, the Netherlands and the U.K., signed immediately afterwards. Since 20 of the 30 nations participating favoured the Convention (there were eight abstentions and two representatives did not vote), it is expected that other nations will adhere to the Convention soon. They did not do so immediately since in some cases it entailed changing national legislation.

Mr. Meir Silverstone, Director-General of the Ministry of Interior, who headed the Israeli delegation to Geneva in 1959 where work on drawing up the Convention was initiated, was alternative head

of the delegation in New York to Mr. Michael Comay, head of Israel's Permanent Mission to the U.N. In addition, a member of the delegation was Mr. Theodor Meron, Senior Assistant Legal Advisor in the Foreign Ministry. The 1959 conference broke off after a month's talks because of failure to reach agreement on the (present) Article VIII which limits the rights of nations to deprive persons of citizenship. The Israel delegation put forward a four-point programme on this issue which was later adopted. These points state that, in principle, persons should not be deprived of their citizenship if this leaves them stateless; grounds for deprivation should be clearly defined; no distinction should be made between native-born and naturalized citizens; and that persons facing deprivation of citizenship should be protected by judicial safeguards.

Article IX is also of particular interest since it lays down the principle that a State "may not deprive any person or group of persons of their nationality on racial, ethnic, religious or political grounds."

The Israel delegation served not only on the eight-nation working group which was entrusted with formulating the general principles of the Convention, but also on the Drafting Committee which drew up the actual provisions.

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Problem is Not Civilian Control But Self-Control in Coalition

By Shimon Peres
Deputy Minister of Defense

In a democracy, the popular will as expressed by law dictates the separation of functions and powers of the various arms of government. But laws are no substitute for cooperation and mutual respect and trust. And even a relationship based on mutual trust must sometimes be defined and limited.

Thus, for example, there are certain persons who may be entitled and authorized to know certain security secrets and who may be trusted to keep them, but who waive this right in the realization that the fewer the persons to whom secrets are entrusted the more likely are they to remain secret. And it is certainly elementary that arms and victory gained secretly are preferable to public embargo and defeat.

There is nothing in the world which obligates the Knesset to secrecy except its own good sense. Thus, in view of Israel's security situation, the Knesset decided that the defence budget — which other parliaments discuss in plenary session — should be discussed in closed session of the committees concerned.

Of course, there can be such a thing as exaggerated secrecy, but in our situation, perhaps, we have to choose between this and exaggerated probing of the secrets. Surely if the Knesset is to feel that the Defence Minister is withholding information which they must have, the law gives them enough power to do something about it.

We're Different

If England and the U.S. had to deal with military interference in civilian affairs, we have had quite the opposite problem. We had political parties before we had an army, and an army before we had a state. The pre-state military arm of the organized Yishuv, the Hagana, was based on inter-party agreement, with each party encouraging or ordering its members to join or not to join. The organization of the Israel Defence Forces was, therefore, a great achievement, not only militarily, but also in that it broke us of anti-state patterns which have been alright in pre-state days but which, if con-



SHIMON PERES

tinued, would certainly have greatly impaired our ability to survive.

A loose banding of terms has unfortunately created the impression that Israel is on the brink of military dictatorship. There has also been a number of coalition parties, but the Knesset is not a coalition government, which, to outsiders, *ipso facto* means military control of civilian affairs.

At the same time, however, one who has attended meetings of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and then reads in the press about the inadequate civilian control is astonished. For this Committee is composed of representatives of all the major parties, and its members, who, as far as Israel's defence is concerned, are united not only in principle but also in fact as implementers of the defence establishment. It is not the Knesset that is not elected by citizens, but the Committee, which in most cases makes possible a one-party parliamentary majority and a government based on that majority which then has a clear-cut relationship with the one-party opposition. Our parliament is based on proportional representation, which necessitates a coalition government, and in effect we

have three "coalitions": the government parties; the opposition parties; and the parties which at one and the same time sit both in the government and with the opposition (assuming the principle of both the responsibilities of neither). Thus we have the paradoxical situation where a party may have a representative in the cabinet; representatives in the Knesset who attack the cabinet in which their colleagues sit; and an organ which lacks means of secret cabinet deliberations.

Our real problem, then, is not of civilian supervision or control of the military, but of cooperation between competitive, often conflicting, parties that sit in the same government. The strict solution seems to be the only one: discipline and secrecy on matters requiring secrecy. But this calls not merely for discipline and democratic principles, but for their sensible implementation on a basis of mutual confidence.

Must Define Terms

One of the key institutions of democracy is free criticism. The critics must clarify their terms and be precise about their facts. For many months now we have heard it charged that Israel's defence establishment was getting out of hand, without anybody stating exactly what he means. Is it proposed that the Knesset should conduct the defence establishment? Is it proposed that a Security Committee be set up which would have more powers than the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee? Is it proposed that appointed experts should supervise the elected ministers? Is it proposed that the police action, but the never how well thought out and, therefore, how valid the criticism is.

For nobody is complaining about the fact that the defence establishment is being criticized. But many have how well thought out and, therefore, how valid the criticism is.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on September 22.



Jerusalem children decorating the succa in their back yard.

Photo by Braun

Good Prospects for Local Electronics Industry

By Samuel Lubin

The author is a consulting engineer who headed a division at the Spagnum Electric Company in the U.S. and served for six years as technical adviser on electronics to the Ministry of Defense.

ISRAEL is capable of producing the entire gamut of electronic equipment up to the most complex computer. Her engineers have been trained to design the circuits for these though they may lack the industrial experience to translate their designs into equipment. Actual production does not require large capital outlays so long as no attempt is made to produce the basic components. But the industry is faced with a major market problem.

In the highly industrialized countries electronics, though relatively young, is already counted among the industrial giants. In the U.S. it is now \$10,000m. a year industry. But in Israel it has not been faring well.

To the man in the street the most familiar electronic products are the radio and the television set. He may soon be able to buy, less than a year ago, a transistor radio, or a television set, or a radar, guided missiles and the like.

But there is also equipment of which comparatively few people have detailed knowledge: aircraft navigation aids, automation controls in factories, equipment for telephone and telegraph communications, transmitters and a host of control and measuring gadgets employed in industry, medicine and scientific research.

The direction of the electronics industry in Israel is now being directed by a group of engineers and scientists who are trained in the field.

Among these 30 firms are four serious manufacturers who between them employ about 55 per cent of all direct workers and produce the bulk of the country's output, which in 1960 amounted to IL7.7m. This seems a respectable amount. But compared with the 1958 output of IL4.2m, it represents a rise of only 24 per cent. The country's industrial output in general rose during that period by 56 per cent. Thus an industry whose phenomenal growth in other countries outstripped most conventional industries lags behind them in Israel.

Of last year's production 78 per cent was accounted for by home radios and record players, of which only nine per cent were exported. In the U.S. only 20 per cent of the industry's output is radio record players and television sets; the bulk of production is military. In Israel it is now \$10,000m. a year industry. But in Israel it has not been faring well.

This means that the local industry had little chance to learn new techniques involved in the development and production of ultra-modern equipment. It also means that locally trained engineers had little opportunity to obtain practical experience or to work at high level of utilization of their skills.

Yet each year some 700 electronics engineers and scientists graduate from the Technion and the Hebrew University.

Vocational schools train nearly 200 electronics technicians annually. After their military service the majority of these graduates are thrown onto the labour market, and present only a small fraction of the skill is utilized: of the rest, some emigrate to take up jobs in other countries where the demand for electronics personnel is at an all-time high, and others switch to other jobs in the country, and their specialized skill is wasted.

The high added value of 80 to 90 per cent in electronic equipment, coupled with this manpower reservoir, constitutes a major economic asset. There is no doubt that this industry should be encouraged to the same relative position it occupies in other countries. In certain specialized lines of electronic equipment "Made in Israel" can become as famous a tag as "Made in Switzerland" is for watches.

The Israeli electronics manufacturer could compete economically with foreign products if he aimed — in addition to home radios and record players for the local market — at developing a specialized line of products normally made in small production runs of tens or hundreds of units rather than in the thousands or more. For the main requirement of specialized, short-run equipment is a relatively large input of engineering man hours — which are in excess at relatively low cost. The second requirement is much hand assembly, calibration and testing by both skilled and semi-skilled workers. Machine work involved is minimal, and the value of materials and components in such equipment ranges from 20 to 40 per cent of manufacturing cost; the

balance — labour and engineering — represents added value.

This applies, of course, only to civilian equipment. As concerns military equipment, the criterion of competitive cost does not always apply. Security considerations and the availability of important strategic components and equipment usually take precedence over cost calculations, and it may be necessary for the industry to produce such equipment even at high cost. This too can be turned out in Israel.

Imports Preferred

So far, however, neither the military nor other Government agencies such as the Ministries of Posts, Development, Police, Labour and Transport, all of which spend significant sums annually on the importation of electronic equipment, have ordered anything more than token amounts of electronic equipment in Israel. Public companies, which are not inconsiderable users of electronic equipment, prefer to buy foreign products. If only 20 per cent of the annual foreign purchases of all these users were diverted to the local industry its present volume of IL7.7m. would be more than doubled.

But even more significant would be the raising of the industry's professional standards. The employment of engineers to skilled and semi-skilled workers would increase. The high standards

Skill Unutilized

of reliability and strict inspection procedures demanded by this type of customer would result in a rapid maturing of the industry, and soon enable it to compete on equal terms in professional and industrial products in the world market.

It is, of course, much easier and quicker to order a piece of equipment by catalogue number from a reputable foreign firm, with the knowledge that its specifications and designs are based on years of experience. In contrast, getting the same piece of equipment from a local plant involves much effort on the part of the customer, and in some cases also a higher initial price. The latter should, however, be considered a capital investment in the industry. Such development costs borne by military and government agencies through development contracts they must be shouldered here as well by the parallel agencies, if we aim at having an electronics industry worthy of its name.

This is not a revolutionary idea. It has been a principle of the Government's economic policy in all other industries to pay subsidies to new plants to enable them to compete with foreign products in the world market. In electronics no such direct subsidy would be needed. The Government need only be ready to award development contracts to the industry as is done in other countries.

Reminder of History and Symbol of God's Kingdom The Succa is This—And More

By Aryeh Newman

THE thousands of Succot that dot the balconies, roofs and courtyards of Israel are a reminder of the common Jewish heritage that binds the varied communities ingathered here and a promise that this heritage, if properly cultivated in school and home, town and country, can provide the unifying and educative influence which is so much sought after.

The Bible has very little to say about the Succa observance beyond the cryptic command: "You shall dwell in booths seven days," and the explanation that your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths when I brought them out of the land of Egypt" (Leviticus 23:42-43).

Yet from this, generations of philosophers, expositors and commentators have distilled a message germane to their age and time.

The famous Greek Jewish philosopher Philo of Alexandria (30 B.C.E.—54 C.E.) assigns four reasons for the dwelling in the Succa. First, agricultural; after the year's work in the field is done the farmer no longer needs to sleep outside under the open sky but may rest from his heavy exertions under his own roof. The Succa according to Philo is not a tempo-

rary makeshift dwelling but a house. Secondly, nationalistic; it reminds us also that our ancestors wandered in the desert many years dwelling in tents. Thirdly, ethical; it is man's duty when all is well with him to bethink himself of past hardships — nothing is calculated to give man greater joy. Fourthly, didactic; to recall past hardships in prosperity argues in man's favor of heaven and a sense of piety.

Philo's analysis seems to grow out of his desire to demonstrate the wisdom of his ancestral faith and discover and classify schematically in the manner of the Greek rhetoricians the meanings of the observance.

A generation later Josephus (37 C.E.—95 C.E.), the Romanized Jew who witnessed the destruction of the Temple as a member of Titus' entourage, dedicated his life to being a Jewish apologist. Always at the ready to stress how normal the Jews really were — how Roman they were — in much the same way as the modern American Jewish apologist stresses that Judaism is the American way of life are really one and the same thing.

Josephus strove to stress the ethical side of Judaism, the historical background, the wars and ancient customs. Jews had built the Temple at the approach of winter to shelter themselves from the cold, and their descendants did likewise to perpetuate this custom, he said. Though Jews down the ages have scarcely found any Succa a shelter from the cold but quite the opposite — have on the whole, shivered with cold as from within.

But whereas Philo and Josephus were apologists trying to make Judaism palatable to the outside world, the later Jewish historians, who were intent on deriving a message of comfort and a moral lesson for their co-religionists. They stressed the frailties of man, the transience of the material things of this earthly life. One commentator notes that it is precisely at the beginning of the rainy season when the Succa is erected.

Symbol of Purity

In Kabbalistic lore the Succa became a symbol of the kingdom of God, of that Succa which would exist in the Messianic age, being made of the skin of the leviathan, the legendary beast which the Almighty would vanquish whose flesh would provide a banquet for the righteous in that distant age. Rationalized by the leader of Neo-orthodoxy in the 19th century, Samson Raphael Hirsch, it referred to the golden age of human brotherhood when all nations come to live in the Succa of international peace under the rule of one God. The Succa was the symbol of purity and untarnished nature, the booth of J.J. Rousseau's noble savage as contrasted with the artificiality of man's civilization, the materialism of sophisticated urban existence.

To Rabbi Abraham Kook (1864-1935), Chief Rabbi of Palestine, preoccupied with the rebirth of Jewish nationhood, the Succa was the symbol of the national home, its precarious political and physical basis. Palestine — Ereẓ Israel — seemed a poor sort of shelter Succa for the Jewish people but it was the shelter God had decreed for them. Provided they built it in accordance with Divine prescription it would withstand all mortal strains and blossom into the redemptive Succa of King David.

What of Succot today?

None of the lessons found in it in previous ages are irrelevant today. Its national and historical significance has if anything intensified with the freer and fuller Jewish life in Israel. The lesson in fragility could perhaps be made more of now that so many Israelites are left far behind their temporary quarters and the race to out do one's neighbour in luxury housing, and amenities is at its height. The Succa sounds the warning note to the affluent society. The Succa is on for funds to integrate them into the Orchestra.

Attempts to form a Kol Yisrael string quartet have so far been unsuccessful, and the Wind Ensemble, which has shown an appreciable standard of workmanship in past performances, seems to be hibernating. Moral and financial encouragement should be accorded to such groups which could be most useful to the station's programmes as well as to Jerusalem's chamber music life.

It is again planned to give four to six concerts for youth, but these should be reoriented and reorganized if they are to meet their educational purpose. The experience over the past few years has shown that most of the laudable effort invested in this series has been wasted. A yearly programme must be mapped out beforehand and explanatory notes worked out and printed for distribution amongst the subscribers. Only a really good master of ceremonies can present such programmes to advantage, and a way must be found to win the audience's active participation. Care must be taken to keep pupils from passing on their tickets to younger brothers and sisters who cannot appreciate the concert. The children should be allowed into the hall only in the company of their teachers, and these must stay with them throughout the concert if order and quiet are to be maintained. Once this side of the footlights is in order it can be demanded of the performing artists to take their youthful audience seriously and give of their best to introduce potential music lovers to the finest of arts.

NATURE NOTES

Birds Fooled At Airport

EVERYBODY has heard of the large flocks of birds — all sorts of gulls, terns, crows, jacksnaws, starlings — that have endangered planes when starting or landing, sometimes causing accidents, even a few deaths, with loss of life. Frightening the birds off by the usual old methods, whether acoustic or visual, only helps for a short time, and the birds get used to them and soon disregard them completely. But their own warnings, recorded and then played back at them, never fail.

Many airports have now installed such gadgets according to the birds that have been molesting them, and though they are not satisfied with the results, they feel that this is due to faulty installation. Dutch airports report excellent results. They call the different warning calls of the various birds, the backed gulls and terns, and have not had a single accident since 1954, except once during a fortnight when the loudspeaker was out of order! The same good results are reported from France, and in the German Rhineland the millions of starlings coming in from the vineyards, which formerly caused many accidents, are also successfully warned off.

The pioneer of recording birds' voices happened to be a Frankfurt Jew named Klaus who was born in Germany.

School broadcasts are also a demand of long standing. But awaits realisation. The reintroduction of the "Musical Choir" would surely be welcomed with joy by many listeners.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Unusual Plot But Fleshless Characters

David Theatre presents "The Pinedos Affair" by Paolo Levi. Directed by Gloria Meiser.

THE Zevit Theatre, which I had such an overwhelming success with "A Love Such As This" last season, has again found an unusual play in "The Pinedos Affair" by Paolo Levi, adapted to the Hebrew stage by Rafael Baban. This is a strange affair which at times seems almost plausible. It deals with a rather obnoxious young man, Pinedos, a music critic on an important opposition paper who parks his car in a forbidden area. A policeman asks him if he wants to pay the insignificant fine which may be levied. Pinedos refuses to pay the fine, claiming he has been parking in the area for the past three years. He becomes abusive and is hauled off to the police station where he continues to rant against the police. To teach him a lesson he is put in jail and held incommunicado for a few days.

His paper sees in this case a way of hitting out at the government on the eve of elections. In order to justify themselves, the police are ordered to find a charge against Pinedos. A night club entertainer has been stabbed on the spot where Pinedos claimed he had always parked his car. This happened six months before the affair and the murder has not been cleared up. Pinedos' fingerprints are found on the murder weapon. He did not com-

mit the murder, but at this point he has ceased to be a man and has become a "cattle" used by both sides to further their political aims.

The trouble with the Affair is that not only do the competing parties forget that a human being is involved in their machinations, but the audience never quite cares what becomes of Pinedos. Paolo Levi has thought up an interesting situation, but he has built it around characters who never really matter and who never take on flesh and blood. Of all of the characters in the play the only one who assumes reality and importance is Ya'akov Timon as the Police Inspector. He is very good indeed as the man who has built a career out of settling with Pinedos and later, when he sees where his machine has led him, becomes human.

IDA E. DAVIDOWITZ

At the Cinema

Parlez-moi d'Amour, (second week at Peer, Haifa)

is a humorous film about the search for a lost heiress, interlarded with songs, both French and Neapolitan (the scene is laid in Naples). It does not require much intelligence to guess early on that the unassuming millionaire, however amusingly depicted by Dalida. Productions of this type which are almost semi-musicals are not made with the lavish polish and sophisticated streamlining of their

Hollywood counterparts but they have about them certain straightforwardness, a simple gusto and a heartiness, which apart from any question of language, appeal to the audience. One is permitted to enter luxury hotels and high-class cabarets — that is the inevitable glamour — but simultaneously life, however amusingly depicted, is glimpsed in its actuality.

Needless to say, the songs sung by Dalida in a strong clear voice are well-known favourites.

Most Are Tiny

Of the 30 Israeli factories, workshops and laboratories claiming to be electronics manufacturers, 18 say they produce radios and home entertainment equipment. Three claim to be making components and nine say they produce professional, industrial and military equipment. Altogether they employ 350 direct workers (excluding clerks and unskilled labourers). The three largest plants employ between 75 and 100 workers each; thus most of the 30 firms cannot be more than tiny workshops.

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Particularly interesting works will include Karol Rathaus' "Jacob's Dream" (a world premiere), Paul Ben-Haim's "Agade Par-

SPARE PARTS IN SEARCH OF A CAR

Partnership in Assembly of Foreign Models Would Offer Suitable Solution

by DAVID KRIVINE

ECONOMISTS are debating the advisability of the new Ashkelon factory for automobile parts and machine tools.

At first these products are being assembled rather than manufactured. The production of rear axles has already started, and 70 per cent of the components are imported from Britain. When Ilin Industries gets to producing the crown-axle pinion however, imports will decline, to 30 per cent, according to Mr. Shlomo Pat, General Manager of the Ashkelon plant.

As the factory gets fully equipped and manned, it will also make drive shafts, front axles, gear-boxes, steering mechanisms and coupling assemblies. All these are at present purchased from abroad, at least for passenger cars, as part and parcel of the imported vehicle. In principle it would appear desirable to save foreign currency by substituting locally-made components. But unless the market is large enough to make the local product competitive, the cost of each dollar saved will be too high to justify the whole operation.

Kaiser-Ilin and Ilin Industries admit that the Israel Government's present policy of free (though heavily taxed) car imports limits their market and constitutes a grave handicap. Dozens of different makes of passenger cars are flowing into Israel ports, each with its own accessories and components, and if this policy continues there will be no possibility of giving a firm base to the rambling, high-cost spare-parts industry that already exists in Israel. Each branch of car production instead of supplying foreign currency over the future for the replacements needed to keep those cars on the road.

The picture is not so gloomy in the case of the heavier motor vehicles. Kaiser-Ilin already produces practically all Israel's jeeps and jeep-tenders. Israel no longer imports any petrol-lorries. There are all ranging up to 7-ton trucks supplied from the Kaiser-Ilin assembly plant in Haifa. With the erection of the Leyland factory in Ashdod, the import of diesel buses and lorries of up to 25 tons will cease. Mr. L. Ruthenberg, of the Consolidated News Company, who will direct Leyland-Ashdod in which his company is a partner, told The Jerusalem Post that he would be prepared to buy components from Ilin Industries, since it is the avowed objective of the Leyland enterprise (based on its contract with the Government) to use all local parts which measure up to the imported item in price and quality specifications. Further, the Mack Company in the U.S. has submitted proposals for assembling 30-35 ton lor-



Jeep-carriers manufactured for export by Kaiser-Ilin.

ries in Israel. Both Leyland and Mack (if the latter's bid is taken up) can command important export markets.

Reasonable Start
All this offers a reasonable start to the automotive components factory in Ashkelon. But a start is not enough for an industry in which economies of large-scale production are vital. The passenger-cars need likewise to be roped in as additional clients for Israel-made components in order to exploit fully the relevant machine-tools. Here lies the hard nut that will be difficult to crack.

Different views are held over the question of whether the local assembly of private cars can be made economic. Bulky parts of a lorry such as the body and the chassis can be manufactured without difficulty in Israel, so that the saving in the heavy costs of shipping an imported finished truck are considerable. A private car is more expensive to manufacture locally, and the Ministries of Transport and of Commerce and Industry decided (on the recommendation of the Industrial Council) that ILA-71 is the top price that can be paid for each dollar's worth of car that is manufactured in Israel.

In the case of the Studebaker Lark, the dealer's price for an imported American-made Lark, f.o.b. Haifa, is \$2,111. As the added value is 34 per cent, this makes it necessary to produce the car (assuming the imported parts to be priced at ILA 50 to the dollar) at ILA 178, to which should be added the dealer's margin. In fact the price of the Kaiser-Ilin Lark on the local market less tax is ILA 160.

On the other hand the export price of the Israel Lark is \$2,225. This gives (with the aid of an export premium) the cost of the added value as ILA 30 to the earned dollar. Even though the local components and assembly include a foreign currency element (for metal, cloth, electricity, etc.), it must be assumed that this will diminish gradually with the development of the Israel economy. It emerges from these figures that it should be possible to

manufacture cars in Israel at a price that will not be excessive in comparison with the level of profitability that is general in Israel's industry.

Ministry's View
The Transport Ministry takes a dispassionate view that is in line with modern trends in the planning of international trade, and is not prepared to adopt excessively protectionist measures. The Ministry would prefer to maintain a liberalized import policy that exposes the local car to normal competitive tests in which case no price ceiling would be necessary.

This standpoint, which appears reasonable, does not take sufficient account of the overwhelming preference of the car-buying public for imported models. The Israeli Lark costs ILA 300 (or over 30 per cent) less than the cheapest imported car of comparable size — the Ford Zephyr. Such a price advantage for the local car is a sure winner. Yet the number of import licences approved for the assembly of Larks since April of this year came only to 284. On the other hand 3,194 import licences for the assembly of Larks were issued in the first flush of import liberalization during the fiscal year 1961. This contrast would argue for a policy of stopping imports altogether, on condition that a good car could be locally assembled at a cost that did not exceed ILA 171 for every dollar of saved imports.

Even this would not solve the problem. Assuming that Israel offers a steady stream of 3,000 cars a year, they must be divided into at least three and possibly four classes of cars. The first class would be the mini-car (like the Volkswagen, Morris Mini-minor), the 1,000 cc car (Anglia, Austin A40, Dauphine), the 14-17 hp car (Hillman, Peugeot) and the Compact Car (Lark). The Lark—particularly the eight-cylinder model—is sufficiently large for all purposes, except the short-term services.

To carry the argument further, a market of 3,000 cars all told for four different models, costing at ILA 171 to the dollar, cannot be profitable without a reasonable additional outlet for the export trade. Here acid tests are applied, that must also be taken into account when dealing fairly with the local market. To stay in business, a car model today must be ameliorated and changed practically every year. Factories are re-tooled (with the rapid developments in modern technology, not to mention the constant improvements in style) at intervals so short that even world-famous companies have been working short-time or selling out.

Way Out of Dilemma
There is a way out of this dilemma, and it deserves serious consideration: the example offered by the Leyland contract. If a foreign company that produces an unquestionably successful model could be induced, not to assemble locally, but to assemble that model in Israel (possibly in partnership with an Israeli company) on the same terms offered by Leyland for trucks and buses, a new prospect would open up for all the complex of factories, workshops and maintenance services that lead to uneasy existence in Israel today. Such a model would automatically be adapted and modernized in line with the foreign company's own model, and would be marketed abroad along with that model, as Leyland Motors will export the vehicles made in Leyland-Ashdod through its network of sales organization in 90 countries.

Considering the difficulties

facing even the biggest companies in finding sufficient sales outlets, such a proposition need not be dismissed out of hand. Leyland itself is studying whether to assemble the Triumph-Herald in Israel. Enquiries have been received from the German BMW and Goggomobil companies. These proposals could be brought to a head if the Israel authorities were prepared to give a monopoly in the local market to the industrial in question. Obstacle is the Government's preoccupation with the liberalization of imports—a policy not unconnected with the extra revenue that can be collected owing to the disposition of the Israel public to pay through the nose for an imported car.

The entry of the foreign company into production would not interfere with the assembly of jeeps and petrol-lorries by Kaiser-Ilin, and it would be a boon to Ilin Industries, as well as to many other industrial concerns in the country. A locally-assembled car would use Israeli tires, glass, upholstery, batteries and radiators that are already in full production, let alone the transmission components that are beginning to be assembled at Ashkelon.

AUTOCARS CLAIMS K-I FAVOURED

HAIFA—The manager of the Autocars Co. Mr. Yitzhak Shubinsky, told a press conference on Thursday that Kaiser-Ilin cars but merely assembling them.

Kaiser-Ilin brings over foreign parts and adds paint, which make up only 20 per cent of their value. Autocars, on the other hand, produces parts worth 60 per cent of the car's total value, he said. He claimed that Kaiser-Ilin's "popular Israel car" would be Israeli in name only, and would in fact be a German car assembled here. He charged that Autocars is discriminated against, although it manufactures the whole body here and uses many local parts in addition. While imported parts pay 20 per cent duty, i.e. cost ILA 2.70 a dollar here, local manufacture worked out at ILA 4 a dollar he explained.

New Sizes for 1962 Cars

Greater Variety of U.S. Models Expected

By ROBERT IRWIN

DETROIT (UPI). — WHAT'S new for 1962 in the auto industry? Some eye-catching designs are on tap for next year's models; but mostly 1962 will mean an even greater variety of names and sizes of American cars.

Included is a whole new class of cars between the compact and the standard lines. They were developed under such secret labels as "H-35," "Canadian X" and "Canadian Y."

These new-sized Fords, Chevrolets and Plymouths will have a 115-inch wheelbase — about six to seven inches longer than the present Corvairs and Falcons, but four inches shorter than standard American models. Car makers believe this will be the new "standard size" model within a few years.

The "H-35" Chevrolet reportedly uses the present Corvair body stretched out a bit for a front-mounted engine. It will offer a new V-8 powerplant, as will Ford's "Canadian X" and "Canadian Y" cars.

In the planning stage but not yet ready for introduction are sub-compact models about the size of the Volkswagen. Studebaker-Packard, Chevrolet and Chrysler are also working on the small cars.

Bucket Seats
The swing to bucket seats, popularized by Ford's Thunderbird, will continue. Chrysler is ready with bucket-seat editions in all makes. The firm is also testing models of a T-bird-type four-seat personal car. It might carry the De Soto nameplate.

Plymouth and Dodge will have brand new body shells. Lesser changes are in store for Chevrolet, the Lincoln and the Valiant; but the fins will

Reactions to New Traffic Code

Many Drivers Still Unfamiliar with Latest Regulations

By UMI GONEN

THE new traffic regulations which went into effect at the beginning of last month have by no means become habit with our men on the road. We came to this conclusion after talking to several drivers, including all the varieties — private car owners, drivers of taxis, tenders and trucks.

Chief Superintendent David Oren, head of the Tel Aviv District Traffic Police Department, seems to share our opinion. "Our personal impression," he told us, "is that too little has been done to make our drivers conscious of the very fact that there are new regulations." The police, it is true, did organize lectures and otherwise provide drivers with information, but that is not enough.

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By Jesse Zel Lurie

ROSH HASHANA A LA MODE

"THE little old lady who tells me of the long-winded and often pointless tales in the talk of the old women of the East End of New York has her counterpart in the little Jewish lady who cornered me in the lobby of the Rosh Hashana House in New York City a couple of years ago. Rosh Hashana with a breathless story about her week-end in Rochester, N.Y. and what she had seen and heard of the generation of American Jews. Here is her strange tale:

"My sister, who lives in Rochester, moved into a new house in the suburbs a few months ago. She wanted me up to see it. As Rosh Hashana was a four-day week-end, I thought that was good a time to go. I went with my family. I'm

talk about whether Jews and Judaism will survive in this country with so many Jews leaving. I was with Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur and not knowing or caring anything about their religion. I was just thinking about it the next day when I came downstairs to the Eastman Theatre for Rabbi Bernstein's services. I had never been to a synagogue before. When we entered the lobby all I saw was one person at the box-office (buying an advance seat, suppose) and an usher at the ticket window looked just like a ticket-taker.

"Are we in the right place?" I asked. "Yes you are," answered the usher "and you're seated in time. The services will begin in about ten minutes."

ing to make the moving too of the Eastman Kodak plant. I thought she was unnecessary. I thought she was making the tour which was fascinating, particularly the dark-room where the film is developed. You come into a place that is as big as a city block and all you can see is first is faint green arrows showing you where to walk. On the side were long banks of machines and each machine was rapidly rolling film on a spool. The second thing that I couldn't see anything but I could hear the click, click, click, each signifying another roll of film had been spooled. The third thing I noticed, including "your neighbour," whispered to my sister. "All

[illegible]

"My sister's home is in a typical suburban tract just outside of the city. It was a large farm until a few weeks ago and the community center was a remodeled barn. A new Reform synagogue had the barn for its service. My sister informed me that her temple, the largest in Rochester, had hired the George Eastman Theatre which seated 2,400 people for the service, while its own magnificent temple was being used by another congregation which had outgrown its quarters. Rabbi

Bernstein's said, "I was working on the first evening, and I was out of the house. I was called to the hospital to save the long drive into town and go to the services at the barn with the next door neighbours, a young couple who had recently moved from the Bronx for some sun and air."

Twice a Year

"Soon after we returned, we heard sounds of revelry from the next door neighbour."

"Rabbi Bernstein was in top form. He began with a quotation from Martin Buber — very deep. 'You know what the difference is between a very misty and a very misty? Rosh Hashana.'"

"The morning after the holiday the young neighbour dropped in with her two-year-old for coffee, which I gathered was a daily visit, but this time she was a little bit off and said we were rushing."

"My sister used to ask us to go to the services on our neighbours' holidays Christmas and New Year, they would all respect for us. Now have our neighbours celebrating Rosh Hashana, the young couple who they know have with people of gin. Personally, prefer pogroms."

She folded up the letter and said sadly: "My sister always was anti-goy. She ought to have been in Russia, in New York."

boura. 'This young generation', my sister sniffed. 'That's all Rosh Hashbana means to them. First services and then a party. How can they be so ignorant about Judaism?'
"Well, we got into a long

INTO GAZA

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) comments on the charge that

7

Just Out!

ISRAEL
INDUSTRY
AND
EXPORT
TRADE

7

government. What is democracy, asks the paper, if not an opportunity for political give-and-take? This is also why the Aguda will not go along blindly with the National Religious Party, which demands no religious concessions in exchange for its support of any government, so long as it has Cabinet seats.

Davar (Histadrut) welcomes the President of Dahomey, M. Hubert Maga.

NEW YORK

Newsweek September 23, 1961

- **The U.N. Gathers**
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TOYS

GAMDA

A new toy will appear in the near future in the Israel Toy Shop. **GAMDA TOYS**, product of Habonim Metals, are toys of quality and design so far seen only in imported products. **GAMDA TOYS** are miniatures of various types of vehicles produced by the pressure-dye casting method.

These toys are models of cars, military equipment etc. which are designed to resemble the original in the smallest detail. All toys carry Israel markings. Production methods ensure a strong toy which will withstand childish exuberance.

Because of their typical Israel character these toys have aroused great interest abroad and Habonim Metals management hopes to sell half of production in large Jewish centres overseas. A number of contacts have already been made in this direction with businessmen abroad, particularly in the U.S.A.

To ensure the high quality of the **GAMDA TOYS** Habonim Metals have acquired production know-how from an English firm.

Thus, with the initiation of production of **GAMDA TOYS** by Habonim Metals, a new method of Toy Production, accepted in all highly industrialized countries, is being introduced into Israel.

